YORKTOWN.

Operations in Front of the Rebel Works.

TWO OPPOSING ARMIES.

INTERESTING PICTURE OF THE "SITUATION."

Progress of the Scientific Preparations for the Siege.

MAGNITUDE OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The Work of General McClellan and the Potomac Army.

Rebel Gunboats in the Warreick River Shelling the Union Cayap.

The Wounded to Be Succored and the Dead to Be Embalmed,

Dospatch from Major Gengral M'Clellan, HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, } Son. Enwir M. Stanton, Scoretary of War:-

Nothing of interest has transpired during the night. No firing on our right, where the work proceeded andisturbed. On two loft the enemy fired a good deal; but hit no one, nor was the work interrupted.

Have just sent a heavy field battery to silence a-gun er two of the enemy that have been impertment this rning, but have hurt no one. The weather has improved, and we are making good

GEO. B. MCCLELLAN. Major General Commanding.

and Defeat of a Party of Rebels. HEADQUARYERS OF THE POTOMAC, BEFORE YERKTOWN, April 29, 1862.

The rebels are apparently just realizing the fact that General McClelian is making extensive preparations to open the second siege of Yorktown. Up to yesterday the orks of our troops have steadily progressed, directly ander the enemy's eyes, without any response from their gans, excepting an occasional shot cent to inform

Our earthworks are now beginning to present aver; formidable appearance to the enemy, and all day yester day and last night they kept up a brick fire on them, with a view to draw the men ent. Occasionally a shell would come so eiges as to make it unpleasan when they would lay close to the ground until it had ed as though no enemy were within range.

r about three hours from their batteries near the river, but receiving no response they ceased.

Yesterday Gen. Hancock went out with a portion of his brigade for the purpose of driving the enemy from a to our works. Our trough advanced through an open field on their hands and knees until they came within

alose musket range.
The rebels, who were secreted behind stumps and trees, were anxious to get our men so their feet, and to secomplish this the Captein in command of the enemy shouled at the height of his voice to charge bayonets, supposing that our frightened troops would instantly jump to their feet and run, but they were mistaken in the men. The command being given the second time the rebels arone, when our troops poured into them a we'l di rected fire, causing them to retreat, leaving their dead and skirmish a new battery, which the rebels had erected during Sunday night, and which interfered with a working party of our men, weserout effectually silenced, and

The weather is more favorable for military operations. work exected to impede the advance of the Union troops. All are sanguine ar to the result, and the troops are eager

Oamp in Front of Workstown, April 26, 1862.

Just three weeks have elegated to-day since the advanced brigades of our grand Totomac Army came close rected for the defence of his perition here at Yorktown. During this period an immense amount of work has been performed by those attached to every branch of service in our army. The plans of our generals and engineers are being not into spardy execution by the willing hearts and strong arms of our noble volunteers.

million eyes, from every civilized spot on this extensive continent, and even from the remotest corner of the earth, are looking with the intensest interest towards this neminsula to day, Are they not also equally slive to the mpressive truth that many million hearts are throbbing fast with eager expectancy and afternate hopes and fears. nd is almost entirely absorbed with the consemplation of personal and national interests involved in the approaching slege? In many instances similar shoughts and feelings must be satertained and felt on oither side. The reason is obvious. Within a circle of the one side and the James siver on the other there are che armies of the contemting sections are here brought face to face. Brave mes on either side are ready tordie for what they believe to be the right, and some of the ales: block to either section will andoubtedly be shed. also appreciates, that unless pircumetances shall change esperate and decisive battles of modern times. Each ing wish it believes to be adequate preparations for the coming contast. When General McClellan commanded Generals Johnston and Benureyard the rebals at Centreville and Manageas, it was universally expected that when those antagonistic forces came in commact with each other to Virginia the greatest engagement of the whole campain would follow. That anticipated battle at Manas. same troops, in general terms it might be said the same armies, occupy menacing positions which the Union army expects to march in triumph to

Always acting on the defencts a except in the attack peculiar province of the enemy to fortify. He has at ways shown much military skill is the selection of post splendid situations; or, to confine these statements to my observations on this peninsula, the corks at Big were strong by reason of their admirable position. So it was at Lee's Mill, on the Warwick river, where the Green Mountain boys distinguished themselves by their gallant conduct on the 16th inst. Rugged ground, ravines, swamps, marshes—these are always found about the enemy's defensive positions. They are pre-eminently characteristic of the spots he has chosen for his fortifications in this visinity. Wherever nature had

cording to his idea, he has had the aid of art. Hence owlands have been flooded, natural syamps to more impassable, artificial swamps, improvised, and

other barriers to an advancing force constructed.

According to all accounts, the 'apediments which our West included-bave been few and slight in comparison with the immense fortiff ations which frown down upon us here in front of, Yorktown. Before we came here, I apprehend the were very few on our side nagined that t', works which the enemy has crected were either to mamerous or so formidable as we found them, while within the tast three weeks they have been greatly strers; thened. Besides the connected fortion, with i's salient wigles, and mounting many self, and bes her the water batteries for sweeping the the other side at Gloucester, there is an outer chain of earthwo As, which we can see, stretched across the en-ire pe Angula. There are inner tines of fortifications also. At that when defeated at one point he can fall back for the has consented to escounter. The caution, skill and savgy of our Openianding General, and the magnificen Peterial and complete equipments of our army, have con winced our Southern adversary that all his efforts will be stoceasary to hold the position he has chosen, be it fortified strongly as it may. Therefore, since the Union energies to rander his fortifications still more impregua ble. Thousands of rebel soldiers, and thousands of negro slaves, have been working night and day. From before service tirafter sunset we can see them, busy as been working tike beavers, and when the darkness renears them inverible we can bear them. We can see their efficers riding in the works and around them, superin tending the labor and giving additional instructions Apparently they make little affort to conceal their opera tions; hundreds of those inborers may be observed, with the necessary implements, strengthening this redoubt, or rathing youder paraget. Sentiaels strut up and down on the embankments. With that confidence which an intreached position miturally furnishes, these of the cherny whom we can see conduct themselves with the eat reach them, from what information we have re-colved, it is manuscream; they are in a state of no little trapidation. They dread even the came or the reteman

Except the preliminary contest on the day of our arrival, the engagement at Leo's Mill on the 16th inst., and the brilliant and successful little d publ at daylight this morning—the particulars of which I thave already forwarded—we have done little in the acand fighting bee further than to keep our charpshoote on the lookout for imprudent rebels, and our artiflerists working parties. We have done an immense amount of duct of which much scientific skill is needed. The one my knows that the only way to successfully assault him is by means of regular approaches. He knews we are a work somewhere, and hence robel shot and shell come over here quite often. At admost every hour de and night reports of cannon and of buesting shell rife in the hands of some sharpshooter. Sometime they comotefrom the enemy's alde, sometimes they co m ours. Fit is said that there is consider ble pressure-the work of the abolitionists-against General Those where lives are entructed to his care have the no one who can see and underestend his open tions here on the peninsula can question his ability and energy. ments, note that anding a series of disadvantages which amount effisher necessary to our success in the fast appreaching elege. If the public, with a surgle-eye and a generous heart, could only fully understand and appreciate our "situation," they also, with one accord w place implicit confidence in him, and bid him an enournging God speed.

frmy. They are not so safe after all, even behind their

structing masked batteries, which will open at unex

pected moments; and inner works, which, to some extent,

nected with our army movements is the preparations being made by some of the States for the transportation home to their friends of the bodier of those who shall be killed, and the tender care of those who shall be mac has made arrangements for the fitting up of seworal steamboate for sending as soon as possible after an action the wounder to hospitals at Fort Monroe, Alexandria Washington, Scorgetown, Philadel his, New York, and with everything necessary for the care and com-fort of the wounded. According to the arrangements made by the Secretary of War and the Gevernors of New York, Pennsylvania and Kansacharette, the medical staffs on those steamers will be composed of skilful medical gentlemen from those respective State: who have volunteered their services no that the limited number of sargeons allowed by lar to each of our volunteer regiments will not be diminish ed to supply those hospital ships. The Canitary Commis and wounded, not alone from New York, but those from other States. They will have the splendid atemboa. Flu City. Massachugotts has already hors six surgeons-Brs. Cabot, Fox, Hartwell, Gray, Homan and Hodgeswho will natist in attacking to the wounded soldiers from the Old Bay State. The Legislature of Pennsylvania havments for bringing on her own soil for treatmen tion of the dead for burial at their former homes, the execution of the matter was en He went to Winchester and took home fifty of the weret wounded to the Eighty fourth and One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments engaged in the battle near that piace, and ten dead bodies, which were om balmed, and sent to the friends of the deceased. St. Joseph's Hospital, in Philadelph's, has been fitted up for the accommodation of three hundred patients. Accommodations have likewise been provided near Lancaster about seves hundred more. The steamer Whilden, now at Cheeseman's Landing, on the shore of the peninsula has been prepared with all the necessary arrangements including a large supply of medical stores, for the reception of about three hundred wounded, who can be brought from the field in ambulances. Accompanying this ship is Dr. Smith himself, and over twenty other surgeons, Sinters of Charity and make nurses.
might as well appand the names of those volunteer phy sicians. They are Drs. Gilbert, Norrie, Gioninger, Lewis McBride, Thomas, Guth, Campbell, Bishop, Hodge, Net binger, Moore, Applegate, Plynn, Halsoy and Fish. All that is, all that can be recognized-will be embaimed and sent home, for burist by their friends. The remains of Lieutenant Wagner have been embalmed and for warded to Philadelphia.

And thus, as the bodies of those noble fellows shall be preserved against spendy decay, will the memory of their patriotic services be embaimed in the annals of the State and of the nation.

Pennsylvania regiments to send the wounded at York town as speedily as possible to the receiving ship, and to let those who temporarily bury the dead pin incide the clothing of each a piece or paper stating his name, company and regiment, as well as his place of residence.

The magnificent steamer Commodore, which has been used as the headquarters while on the water of General McClellan and his staff officers, has been placed under the charge of several of those Pennsylvania physicians, as a tate who shall be wounded in the approaching bettle. I't is being fitted up with every comfort and convenience. With these arrangements, and other preparations which not made a place particularly favorable for defence, ac. | are being made at different noints on the positionle by

brigade and regimental surgeons for the immediate dressing of wounds, all that humanity can do will be done to cor those who may fall in their practical devotion to

NEW YORK HERELD, WHIDEVERDAY, APRIL BELLING

OAMF WINTELD SCOTT,
ERFORD YORKTOWN, April 27, 1562.}
The Weather-Quiet of the Rebels-A Negro Sherpshooter-A Florida Corporal Descrit from the Rebel

Since Friday a disagreeable northeast atorm has prevailed, and we have the usual amount of bad roads and mud as a consequence; but our brave soldiers have long ago learned to disregard such trifles, and go steadily of in the discharge of their duties, unmindful of the

yeaterday morning by the gallant Massachusetts boys, the enemy have remained very quiet in their batteries, but seem particularly spiteful in their attempts at picket shooting. It must have been extremely aggravating to the rebels to see their redoubt stormed by a less number than there was in it at the time, and that, too, in the forel spectators were driven from the ramparts by the well directed fire of a company of skirmishers.

Private Kingsbury, yesterday reported mortalty wounded, died last night. With one exception the rest of Private Kingsbury, yesterday reported morrally wounded, died last night. With one exception the rest of the wounded will probably be able to resume their duties in a short time. There are among the rebel sharp-shooters a large number of a grees, who show a good deal of ability in the use of the rine-in fact, our pickets declare that the best shot among them is a stalworth darkey, who climbs up inside the chimney of a recently burnt house, and, knocking out a brick for a porthole, sits perched asside watching his chance for a shot at our people. Our sharp-hooters watch him very closely, so closely, in fact, that he has been untille to reach his den, and is this morning fastened in behind an apple tree, where he will probably be kept from doing any harm to day.

This morning a corporal of the First Florida regiment came in and gave himself up to our pickets. He is an Irishman, named Ward, from New Jersey, and was employed on the ceast survey steamer Stevens at the time the rebellion broke out, when he was forced into the rebellion broke out, when he was forced his guard in regular order, and then made his except from their inces. He was compelled to secrete himself for twenty-four hours in a small hole between the lines, owing to the fire of our pickets and sharpshooters.

He states that a large number of rebel soliders are ready to come over to our lines but for fear of our sharpshooters. For to stand out before our have its almost certain death. He was sont immediately to headquarters.

The Reich Agent Open Pro-Nobedy Heat-The Deat Among the Storming Party-Their Temporary Direct The Funeral Ceremony-A Narrow Escape-Another Deserter from the Redel Ranks-Another Pressed Man, de After closing my letter of yesterday, and paying the the morning, the rascals spoiled it all by spening a heavy are of artillery, but upon whom or what it was difficult Their shot and shells fell in all directions without herm to any one.

The bodies of the three men killed in the storm! party of Saturday were interred yesterday, in a vault which their comrades had prepared. It is located on the slope of a steep hill, beautifully shaded by huge oaks. with an undergrowth of laurel. The services were con ducted by the chaplain, Rev. Mr. Cudworth, who de-livered an impressive address to the men, alluding touchingly to the fact that there men fell on the ground upon which their fathers stood, under the immortal Warhington, rearly a century ego, fighting for the same glotious cause—the perpetuation of the American re-

giotious cause—the perpetuation of the American republic.

At another point a rebel causon becaused out. "There,"
exclaimed the chaplain, "there are the same demant
tones which have been beforded forth from the halis of
Congress for a generation past, only the tones are a little
foreier such the missiles a little harder. It rays treason,
manchy and despiction as plainly as if spoken by the
fleadish sustinators of this mostuminely rebellion."
The near historical with attestive interest, and as they
jet the sacene each man looked determined to do his
whole duty in the tank of extinguishing the rebellion.
We again have a glimpse of sanshine this morning,
which it is hoped may continue for at least a few days.
Private Joseph W. Spooner, in the skirminh of Saturdoy morning, was shot through the book, and again received a ball which struck his breastplate, where it
remained. It was a kinde rifle talk. Spooner was
knocked do an by the blow, but immediately recovered
and joined his comrades in the redeals. He was with
in twenty yards of the rampart when he received the
shot.

Another deserter came within our lines this morning.

another-descript and ampare when he receives the abother-descript and was a snember of Company G. Ninth Alabama regiment. He is one of the number who have been recently dratted from that State, he having been just she weeks in the service. When he was king reluctually impressed into the robel service his mother told him that if he could get an opportunity be had better depart and arrive to engage in some honest and profitable business in the North. He watched his charge, saw an opportunity, and this meeting cause over to our

Our Bortness Monroe Correspondence.

Robel Gunbacts on the Warwick River-They Shell the Union Camps-Commedore Goldsborough Telegraphed to-Th Merrimac-Rebel Troops Conveyed to Sewall's Point, de. Five rebel gunboats appeared in the Warwick river at ten o'clock A. M. to day, and shelled the camp of the left corps of the Army of the Potomac, but with what result or loss on our side I cannot at this time state, 22 reauthouties account of details has reached this point. General Mc. Callan telegraphed to Flag Officer Geldshorough the facts; but the message, up to five o'clock P. M., had received no but the message, up to five o'clock F. M., had received no practical answer. The James river is practically closed to our fleet so long are the Merrimae and her consorts have the freedom of Hampton Raade. The only way we can raise the blockade is by blocking up the narrow part of Elizabeth river with stone laden bulks, thus harring the door against any further anneymnes and aliaying anticipations of attacks from the maney rebel craft. The measure is perfectly feasible in tany time the figs officer so directs. Until them we are liable to be attacked here at any moment by the Merrimae. When this shall have been done the James riverse will be opened, thus enabling us to operate on both flauks of the enemy's position on the Nork and James riverse—a measure which would soon insure the fall of the rabel stronghold. There seems to be, and is in the generally expressed opinion here that there is too much symboness and disinterectedness in the management of availablars in the North Atlantic squadren. Full this is remedied little may she expected of our fleet.

The Berrimes and four rebel guadous were distinctly mean this morning anchored by twee Crancy island and Norfolk. It was confidently expected that they intended to pay us a visit today, but they did not.

A large rabel flat bottomed beat has been busy all day to day conveying trough from Crancy Inland to Sewall's Point. The regimental banner of one of the rebel corps was seen distinctly as they was being ferried across Ritzabeth river. practical answer. The James river is practically closed

Captain Leander Starr, Jr., a gentleman well known in literary circles, formerly an officer in the British army, but now attached to General Emith's staff which has been handed to us for publication. We sheer cully give room in our columns for it, as the manly and

cally give room in our columns for it, as the manly and earnest spirit which pervades it evidently guarantees its veracity:

Hearquartees, Santh's Division, Camp Wisperio Scott, Nurse Yorkstows, April 24, 1862.

My Drar Fairme—In my last letter, written hurriedly after the action of the 16th, I expressed my horror and indignation at the sight of our dead as they were carried past me into our lines, awaily conviled and dialorted in features and body, bearing the marks of begonet wounds, which evidently were inflicted (and our surgeons say it also) as they lay wounded and dying, or dead, at the feet of their savage foet.

To day even greater indignation and disgust have I felt at the sight of the following paragraph.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, asked leave to introduce a resolution which, he thought, ought to receive the unanimous approval of the Heuse. It was read, as follows:—

Resolved, That the President be requested to strike from the rolls the name of any officer who has been known to be habitually intoricated by spirituous liquors while in service. He said, in the recent engagement near Vorktown, two Vermont companies were ordered to a place of extreme perit, and performed one of the most galant explosite witnessed during the whole war. They were ordered to Indica a certain beatery, did take and no did for fifty minutes in thas face of a rebeit force of three regiments. During that time they were not exported or radiacreed by their commanding denoral, who was on the reused. He (Morrill) has been fulcioned by most responsible gentlemen, who saw the Beater, that he was grossly druit, and had fullen from the norm, one sided file person and face being covered with land.

This attack is directed against one of the best and bravest officers in the Army of the Potonac—vie: General W. F. Smith—and I almost regret that I volunteered my facebe all is a present and the very face of the enemy. Buring the action in question levels in the law of the formation of the best and bravest officers of hice and, I ask seven men s

upon the enemy's fort as cool and collected as though he were reviewing the division, and not until our six pieces had succeeded in silencing the rebel guns did he make a step to the rear. A fatigue party was sent to the front to bury our deed, so as to give the gunners room to work the pieces; and, to give you an idea how not the fire was, one of this party was badly wounded while engaged in digging a grave for a deadartilleryman. When we advanced our srillery—twenty pieces—to within five hundred yards of the rebel-fort, the General was at the side of Captain Ayras, the officer commanding the artillery of our division, and during the entire engagement in the afterneon the General remained under five, although his staff frequently urged him not to expose himself. Not even General McLiellan, who came on the field about noon, could induce him to go to the rear. Had you seen the enthusiastic features of the Fifth Wiscensin boys, as they pas ed the General's cheerful, kindly lock, as he urged them on with a pleasant word or smile—you would understand what my feelings must be when I see him thus barsly and politically no signed. Buring the day the General was twice thrown from his horse. The first time—on riding rapidly to the front upon hearing that the rebels were attempting to turn our right flank—his horse fell headlong into a boghole, throwing General Smith forward upon his head and cheat. The second time he was dismounted by his horse rearing at the close report of sirreen of our gans, fined simultaneously, causing the girth to break, and throwing the General and onlying to eat. About noon I offered him my flask of whiskey, which he refused, saying he would rather have some water, if possible. I procured some water for him from the canteen of a cavalry man in the rear. In conclusion, I would merely say that each and every officer near him during that day knows, as I do, that he remained perfectly cool and cellected, carrying out General McLiellan's order to the latter. The hemmation that General Smith was into

The Capture of Col. Crocker and Major Cassidy.

Alkary, April 29, 1862.

A letter from Captain McNett, of the Ninery-third regiment, gives an account of the capture of Colonel Crocker and Major Cassidy. The two officers left the camp on foot at half-pest six o'clock on Thorsday, and were last seen in the lines of the pickets. Hallooing was sharily after heard in the woods where they were

And were taken prisoners.

[Frem the Kerfolk Day Book, April 25.]

Richnorp, April 24, 1862.

Colone: Crocker and Major Cussiday, of the Nucety third New York regiment of volunteers, and a private of the Wisconsin Fifth regiment, were captured near York from yosterday, and arrived here to-day. No news of a battle on the peninsula. Nothing further from Fredericksburg or Bine Ridge Valley.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Desperate Naval Engagement on the Mississippi Biver.

One Union Gunboat Reported Sunk.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Battery Destreyed by the Pensacola.

THE UNION LOSS VERY HEAVY

Evaponation of the City by the Rebel Forces.

Our Trepss in Quiet Possession of New Orlean

A special despatch from Fort Wright dated 28th inst

From deserters I learn that New Orleans is now it Captain Porter's quiet possession. The federal fleet passed Fort Jackson on Thursday,

after a desperate anval engagement, in which one vessel was sunic and several badly demaged.

It is supposed that the federal less is very beavy. The rebel less aras sixty killed and one hundred and eighty-

The engagement lasted part of two days. The federals took possession of the city without t

all the atenuers which they had no use for. They took with them sie, greaten part of the military stores in the

The Union-oitizena were very jubilent.

FOR RESS MONROE, April 28, 1662.

The car of New Orleans has been taken by the Union forces. The telegraphic of erators having left there, as previously reported, no perticulars had been received. It is stated, however, that the operators attempted to retura, but found she city in possession of the Union troops. It is probable the city surrendered without resistance after the first made their appearance.

There is a report that the enemy's much boasted iron gunboat, built there as a second Merrimac, was, while on its way, destroyed by the United States steamer

FORTIES MORGER, April 29, 1862. SON, EDWIN M. STATION, SECRETARY OF WAR

The following appears in the Hichmond Dirratch of the

"The fearful state of suspense in which this city has existed for two or three days has at last ended. New

Orloans is in the possession of the carry. It was evacualed by Owered Lorell, who has removed his forces to Camp one, on the Jackson Railroad." JOHN E. WOOL, Major Caneral.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

the Union prisoners. No newspapers were received, or at least none came into the hands of the reporters for the

for the reappearance of the Merrinas in Hampton Roads, but she still delays coming out.

river attempted this forencon to shell some of our campe this side of Warwick.

Washington, April 29, 1862. A despatch from Fortress Monroe to-day at one o'clock P. M. says ell is quiet. Wenther pleasant. No news.

Interesting from Nashville, Tenn.

COMPERENCE OF PROMINENT CUTZENS WITH GOV.

JOHNSON—A GREAT UNION MEETING TO BE HELD—

ENCOURAGING ASPECT OF APPAIRS.

NASHVILLE, April 29, 1862. Bayley Poyton, Ex-Governor Campbell, Hen. Wm. B. Stokes and William H. Polk are in consultation to night with Governor Johnson, on important matters. A great Union meeting is to take place shortly. Every, thing looks encouraging.

Ship Mont Blanc Ashore.
Bosrov, April 20, 1862.
The ship Mont Blanc, from Shields for Boston, is ashore on Peaked Hill bank, Caps Cod.
The ship has nine feet of water in her hold. If the weather moderates she may be saved. A storger with steam pump has gone to her assistance.

The Sailing of the Canada

Degree, April 29, The mails for the steamship Canada will close at o'clock to morrow (Wednesday) merning, but a get sail for Halifax and Liverpool until about ten.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bremen and City of Washington.

PROGRESS OF THE NAVAL REVOLUTION.

fron Fleets for France, England, Austria and Spain.

Mapoleon's Speech to the Japanese Ambassadors.

Reported Attack of the Chinese Rebels by the English and French,

&o.,

The steamship Bremen, Captain Wessels, from Bremen by way of Southampton, arrived of this port at noon yesterday.

Her news has been anticipated and two days later roceived by the North American of Cape Pace. Our European files by the Br sweet are stated in London and Paris to the 16th of April , the journels being three days later than those received by fine Parsia. The papers contain some interesting dets As of the news by the North american to the period of the sailing of the Bromer.

A trade report from Le san, Englished, of the 15th of April says :-- A little is do: ag in the femorican trat's, even

for the Confederate States.

The London Times of the Beak instant; has the following paragraphs in its city a racio :-A request has been / addressed, so the committee of patien-American bor Aholders to reconsider their recent

resolution against ent granining at gropositist for a new maintenance of the arrangemen are entered a to with the The report circ fated with regard to a Prissian loan is

that it will be for a nominal a normt or \$510,000,000 in a four and a half per cont stour at 85, to be negotiated by Mosers. Baring. The latter prat of the statement is unquestionably remedus; but lit is considered probable hat some per printions of thorking have been completed in London w in another leading hou so. In any case, the

time chosen for the amouncement is mopportune, since during the next five or nix weeks the payments in one mection with the Moorish, Turkish, and Egyptian leans will above a the languing means of the conitables of London and prov mi any great caperness to from commitment. The Or fan of Brost, of April 15 gameounces that 250 French seamen have been embark sizen board the sailing frigate liphigenic, which is to ce away them to Mexico, where they are to complete the or was of the ships ownposing the expectation. A large quantity of provisions has lie with been embarked on heard the liphigenic. Cap tain Lage, of the steam corrects Chaptal, just arrived at Toulon from Mexico, he seem (April 12) sum more id to Paris by tolegraph. It is supposed that the gov rement is desirous of having precise information on the state of affairs in that cour larg, previous to giving orders for the presention of the war with increased vig pr.

The Madrid fourness of the 10 th of April contain the

The Madrid journels of the 10 th of April contain the

The metion of M. Castro relative to Mexico, involving a Note of commune on the government, was rejected in the Congress by a majority of 138 votes to 59. A letter from Naples of the foth of April, in the Lon-

THE NAVAL REVOLUTION.

The Iron-Plated Fleet of France.

The Ison-Plated Fleet of France.
[Paris (April 15) Correspondence of London limes.]
Three irva-plated floating batteries are about to be constructed at Nantes. Each of these batteries is to be provided with an engine of 156 horse power, and to be armed with fourteen game. Their names are the Arrogante, the Impiacable and the Ophilatre.
Orders have been received at Lorient to hasten the completion of the iron-cased frigates Heroine, of forty gams, and Surveillante of thirty-eight.
The iron-cased frigate Solierine, of fifty-two gans, will, it is said, be shortly launched.

As noon as the Solferine is of the stocks an iron cased frigate, carrying an equal number of gans, and to be called the Prince Imperial, is to be commenced, legather with two floating batteries.

rigate, carrying an equal number of gens, and to be called the Prince imposed, as to be commenced, legether with two floating batteries.

Progress of the British Navy.

[From the London Times, April 16.]

The Duke of Somerset, First Land of the Admiralty, accompanied by his private secretary, Captain J. Moore, C. S., and Rear Admiralt R. Spencer Robinson, Compredient of the Navy, paid an official visit to Chatham docky ard yesterday. Their object was to inspect the iron things now under construction at Chatham, in order to ascertain the progress made with them. On arriving at the dockyard the Duke of Somerset was met by Captain Fambawe, superistandent; Mr. Lang, master shipbuilder: Commander Pope, master attendant, and the other principal officials of the catabilishment, who accompanied him to the dock in which the Achilies, 50, is building, where he captal a considerable time in the impaction of the extreme end of the building sheds to dispect the armor plated frigsts Royal Oak, 50, which is now waiting to receive bear shield plates. Instructions were given for every exertion to be used in completing this vessel, which, provided no delay arises in plating her, will be limited in August next, about a month terms the period formerly calculated mont. The works adjoining the Royal Oak ahed, in which the machinery required to be used in proparing the armor plates is to be creeted, were then inspected, after which a visit was paid to the Bulwark, 91, and the Bulya, e.g., 51, ordered to be converted into armor plated ships.

The Lock Prince iron frigate was undocked yesterday at Portsmouth, and berthed admirable the Back of Wellington, at harbor moorings. This moorning, weather permitting, the Rack Prince will leave the harbor and test her steering qualities, with her temporarily enlarged runder, outside the laie of Wight.

The Chesapseke, 61, steam frigate, 450 horse power, is in No. 1 dock at Sheerness, being repaired. She is not to be resitted, but it is believed that she will be shortly iron-plated, for which pur

England's Alarm Respecting Her Security.

(From the Louden Times, April 14.)

The cebate in the House of Lords on the question of the Spithead forts yields a valuable contribution to the information of the country on a subject which, as Le Duke of Cambridge truly remarked, is engrossing profile attention to an extent beyond all perulat. Before, however, we discuss the views of government on the point immediately under discussion, if will be necessary to correct a misapprofession which has tended to confuse two questions very distinguishable from such other. It appears to have been finagued both by Lord Be Grey and Lord Ellenborough, and to have been, indeed, generally assumed, that the conclusion to which the public instinctively jumped after the American experiment was simply a conclusion that forts were uncleas because iron-placed sings could reveal shot, But that was not the Game. It was Gulf by accident that the question of forts was introduced at all, what was concluded from the American battle was, that weeden ships, however strong or numerous, were interly help-less against even extemporised ironaides, and that it was consequently within the power of any nation to construct

in the course of a few months, and at a very moderate cost, half and sen vessels which would be mue a than a match for the whole rany on which we relied for protection. Of our entire active force of one has freel and forty since thing of the woods one has not a few for fighting. That was the effective through of the British nace, and though other lowers, no doubt, were similarly discumstanced byet, unless we availed ourselves of our superior researces to maintain our position, we might be overpowed ed in our own waters at any moment.

It is satisfactery to find that the government is awake to the real emergency of the member. Of course, we are in a people ting position, for the conclusion of one day is upset by the conclusion of the west, and to explain a superior of the west, and to explain on the place of the placed on the purpoparativity of these of the destrictive power of guns. But the Duke of Cambridge very firstly observed that we could not adject to gusteer most be destrictive power of guns. But the Duke of Cambridge very firstly observed that we could not adject to gusteer greater than an expectation. For while we partied we thought to defence out transition." That is true chough, and a very problement at it is, but the safety of the country ment for mande one good step within the last whole. We have gut a gon that will destroy my iron-cused ship, though no other nation has gut a gun which will desti by ours. We shall presently have a gun, it is guid, which would enable the fixed forts at Spithers! to command avery much of verter between them. We have fitteen incorporated that it was impossible for us to stend still. We have gut a gun that will desti on our and admitted that it was impossible for us to stend still. We have made one good step within the last week. We have gut a gun that will desti on our and admitted that it was impossible for us to stend still. We have gut a gun that will desti on our of the protect in the first of verter of the sort of the gun and indicated for the fort of the fort at

The M evenient in Austria. Important, Ce posideration, in the Cabinatella. A Cabinateler, April 10, enamating from the Emple of Fe axis Joseph, institutes at viouna a special committee to study the question of the navy. This committee, presided over by Count Rechberg, Minister of Springs Adairs, has to give its opinion on the following country.

1. D es Austria require a navy?
2. W ast ought to be the st ength of such a navy?
3. C and any other means be found to repulse an attack.

5. What would be the expense of either one of those

measures?
The committee has already pronounced itself for the country of an Austrian fied equal to the Italian fled, and for the construction of in n-plated cesses.

Proposed Reform in the Spanish Navy. The Personnierto Espanish of April 10 contains an a ticle of gesting to the government the propriety of immediately suspending the construction of wooden vessels, and of building iron-plated ships as rapidly as possible.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

English Opinion of the Issues of the War.

[From the London Times, April 16.]

In such a campaign as the federal army is new opening in America the movements must necessarily be slow and cantions. The masses of troops to be moved are immense, their organization, in spite of the good will and natural quickness of the men, is far from complete, and the country to be traversed adds to the desidetion of primitive nations of the mean, is far from complete, and the country to be traversed adds to the desidetion of primitive nations. We mean, therefore, not be surprised that April has begun before the federal army of the Potomachas entered into the campaign. The latest nave is to the 3d of the present mouths and at that time the forces of General McCellan and his subo dinates were still in the neighborhood of Washington, peppa mg for the grad axpedition which is to act against Richmond from the ext.

The resolution to co-operate with the States desiring to abolish a svery has passed the senate by a majority of 32 to 10, the dissentions being the representatives of the border states where alway a prevails. While these schemes are receiving the attention of Congress the financial questions appear to be in complete abeyance. Taxes have been voted; and it remains for the government to clear them, if if our. The subject of the footness and though the load of debt is horearing with frighted registry every mouth, there is no thoughty of the Gonardal morrow. The whole soul of the American people of both sections is now in this war, and the inture is forgotten in the farce excitement of the present.

A rather starting authorneement was made a few days ago of the presence of a confederate privateer in the thing Sea. The is reported to have been failed in with by her Majesty's Ship incheer, in the cast of Europe, and, if there at all, must evidently have been on the local for American ships outward board, but no their track by the Palawan passage against the northest track by the Palawan passage against the northest track will, however be specify put to rest one way or other; but it is particularly unortunate or them that the following government has not a single war vessels of any descripts a in these waters, except the Saginaw, and she is rotten and ussiess.

Napoleon and the Japane

The Chief of the Embassy, after having made a pro-found obscsance to their Majesties, delivered the follow-ing address in Japanese, which was repeated in French by one of the interpreters:—

by one of the interpretors.

Stas-According to the orders of his Majesty the Tycoon, we have the home of presenting ourselves this day at the audience of your Majesty.

Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan relations tend to develop the inselves more and more between those two countries; our Sovereign has consequently charged us to deliver a personal letter to your Najesty, and to express to you at the same time the rincerty of his development and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

Salesty, and to expresses and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

Our Soverelan has ordered us to respectfully make known to your Majesty that he attaches great value to the fact that, by your imperial knodess, the Embassy sent to Europe is to be conveyed back to Japan on neard a French vessel-of-war.

We conclude by expressing the best wilkes for the welfare of your Majesty and of your suguest family, as well as for the happiness and prospertly of the French matton.

NATOLEON'S ARFLY.

The Emperor replied in the following terms:—

The Emperor resided in the following terms:

I am happy to see for the first time in France the representatives of the Emperor of Japan.

The treaty which we have ensered into together will, I hope, lead to favorable results for the two countries.

I doubt not that your residence in France will give you a just idea of the granieur of our nation, the reception which you wil here meet with, and the freedom which you will there meet with, and the freedom which you will there meet with, and the freedom which you will enter the first virtues of a civilized nation.

I will willingly have you conveyed back to your country by a vessel-of-war, and you will carry with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe the assurance of my desire to keep up the most friendly relations with Japas.

The Embassy then retired, and was conveyed back with the same ceremonial to the Hotel du Louvre.

The members of the Embassy were contumes of the richest kind, and their arrise were magnificent.

The valuable presents for their hispestics, which had been sent via Suez, have not yet arrived.

Important from China.

Jeyrenson Crrr, Mo., April 28, 1862.
The Governor to-day issued the proclamation conver ing the State Convention on the first Monday in June . ought to be redistricted so as to give Missouri the two additional representatives in Congress, to which she is